Registered number: SC634591

SKYRAY CONVENIENCE LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

M Accountancy

Skyray Convenience Ltd
Unaudited Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 August 2023

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Skyray Convenience Ltd
Balance Sheet
As At 31 August 2023

Registered number: SC634591

	Notes	2023 £	2023 £	2022 £	2022 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	**4**		11,962		14,953
			11,962		14,953
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	**5**	88,499		70,384	
Cash at bank and in hand		9,424		14,774	
		97,923		85,158	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	**6**	(75,661)		(60,054)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			22,262		25,104
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			34,224		40,057
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	**7**		(29,123)		(38,984)
NET ASSETS			5,101		1,073
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	**8**		100		100
Profit and Loss Account			5,001		973
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			5,101		1,073

For the year ending 31 August 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Mr Asif Mohammed

Director

16/02/2024

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

1. General Information

Skyray Convenience Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in Scotland, registered number SC634591 . The registered office is 43-45 Skerray Street, Glasgow, G22 7PY.

2. Accounting Policies

2.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 1A Small Entities "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

2.2. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

2.3. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Motor Vehicles	20 % reduce balance
Fixtures & Fittings	20 % reduce balance

2.4. Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

2.5. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other year and items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and asset reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

2.6. **Government Grant**

Government grants are recognised in the profit and loss account in an appropriate manner that matches them with the expenditure towards which they are intended to contribute.

Grants for immediate financial support or to cover costs already incurred are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account. Grants towards general activities of the entity over a specific period are recognised in the profit and loss account over that period.

Grants towards fixed assets are recognised over the expected useful lives of the related assets and are treated as deferred income and released to the profit and loss account over the useful life of the asset concerned.

All grants in the profit and loss account are recognised when all conditions for receipt have been complied with.

3. **Average Number of Employees**

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was: 5 (2022: 6)

4. **Tangible Assets**

	Motor Vehicles	Fixtures & Fittings	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
As at 1 September 2022	4,000	25,925	29,925
As at 31 August 2023	4,000	25,925	29,925
Depreciation			
As at 1 September 2022	2,080	12,892	14,972
Provided during the period	384	2,607	2,991
As at 31 August 2023	2,464	15,499	17,963
Net Book Value			
As at 31 August 2023	1,536	10,426	11,962
As at 1 September 2022	1,920	13,033	14,953

Included above are assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts with a net book value as follows:

Cost or valuation as at 31 August 2023 represented by:

	Motor Vehicles	Fixtures & Fittings	Total
	£	£	£
At cost	4,000	25,925	29,925
	4,000	25,925	29,925

5. **Stocks**

	2023	2022
	£	£
Stock	88,499	70,384

6. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	17,543	16,588
Corporation tax	927	629
PAYE	270	193
VAT	1,075	940
Accruals expenses	7,060	5,560
Director's loan account	48,786	36,144
	75,661	60,054

7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	29,123	38,984
	29,123	38,984

8. Share Capital

	2023	2022
	£	£
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	100	100

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.